

IN THE SPECIFICATION

The following amendments are made to the specification.

1. Replace the paragraph bridging pages 40 and 41 with the following paragraph:

As oil components of oil-containing compositions (e.g. oils, W/O, O/W, O/W/O and W/O/W emulsions or microemulsions) there come into consideration, for example, Guerbet alcohols based on fatty alcohols having from 6 to 18, preferably from 8 to 10, carbon atoms, esters of linear C₆-C₂₄ fatty acids with linear C₃-C₂₄ alcohols, esters of branched C₆-C₁₃ carboxylic acids with linear C₆-C₂₄ fatty alcohols, esters of linear C₆-C₂₄ fatty acids with branched alcohols, especially 2-ethylhexanol, esters of hydroxy-carboxylic acids with linear or branched C₆-C₂₂ fatty alcohols, especially dioctyl malates, esters of linear and/or branched fatty acids with polyhydric alcohols (for example propylene glycol, dimer diol or trimer triol) and/or Guerbet alcohols, triglycerides based on C₆-C₁₀ fatty acids, liquid mono-/di-/tri-glyceride mixtures based on C₆-C₁₈ fatty acids, esters of C₆-C₂₄ fatty alcohols and/or Guerbet alcohols with aromatic carboxylic acids, especially benzoic acid, esters of C₂-C₁₂ dicarboxylic acids with linear or branched alcohols having from 1 to 22 carbon atoms or polyols having from 2 to 10 carbon atoms and from 2 to 6 hydroxy groups, vegetable oils (such as sunflower oil, olive oil, soybean oil, rapeseed oil, almond oil, jojoba oil, orange oil, wheatgerm oil, peach kernel oil and the liquid components of coconut oil), branched primary alcohols, substituted cyclohexanes, linear and branched C₆-C₂₂ fatty alcohol carbonates, Guerbet carbonates, esters of benzoic acid with linear and/or branched C₆-C₂₂ alcohols (e.g. FINSOLVE[®] TN), linear or branched, symmetric or asymmetric dialkyl ethers having a total of from 12 to 36 carbon atoms, especially from 12 to 24 carbon atoms, for example di-n-octyl ether, di-n-decyl ether, di-n-nonyl ether, di-n-undecyl ether, di-n-dodecyl ether, n-hexyl-n-octyl ether, n-octyl-n-decyl ether, n-decyl-n-undecyl ether, n-undecyl-n-dodecyl ether, n-hexyl-n-undecyl ether, di-tert-butyl ether, diisopentyl ether, di-3-ethyldecyl ether, tert-butyl-n-octyl ether, isopentyl-n-octyl ether and 2-methyl-pentyl-n-octyl ether; ring-opening products of epoxidised fatty acid esters with polyols, silicone oils and/or aliphatic or naphthenic hydrocarbons. Also of importance are monoesters of fatty acids with alcohols having from 3 to 24 carbon atoms. That group of substances comprises the esterification products of fatty acids having from 8 to 24 carbon atoms, for example caproic acid, caprylic acid, 2-ethylhexanoic acid, capric acid, lauric acid, isotridecanoic acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, palmitoleic acid, stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, elaidic acid, petroselinic acid, linoleic acid, linolenic acid, elaeostearic acid, arachidic acid, gadoleic acid, behenic acid and

erucic acid and technical mixtures thereof (obtained, for example, in the pressure removal of natural fats and oils, in the reduction of aldehydes from Roelen's oxosynthesis or in the dimerisation of unsaturated fatty acids) with alcohols, for example isopropyl alcohol, caproic alcohol, capryl alcohol, 2-ethylhexyl alcohol, capric alcohol, lauryl alcohol, isotridecyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, palmoleyl alcohol, stearyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol, elaidyl alcohol, petroselinyl alcohol, linoyl alcohol, linolenyl alcohol, elaeostearyl alcohol, arachidyl alcohol, gadoleyl alcohol, behenyl alcohol, erucyl alcohol and brassidyl alcohol and technical mixtures thereof (obtained, for example, in the high-pressure hydrogenation of technical methyl esters based on fats and oils or aldehydes from Roelen's oxosynthesis and as monomer fractions in the dimerisation of unsaturated fatty alcohols). Of special importance are isopropyl myristate, isononanoic acid C_{16} - C_{18} alkyl esters, stearic acid 2-ethylhexyl ester, cetyl oleate, glycerol tricaprylate, coconut fatty alcohol caprylate/caprylate and n-butyl stearate. Further oil components that can be used are dicarboxylic acid esters, such as di-n-butyl adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate, di(2-ethylhexyl) succinate and diisotridecyl acetate, and also diol esters, such as ethylene glycol dioleate, ethylene glycol diisotridecanoate, propylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate), propylene glycol diisostearate, propylene glycol dipelargonate, butanediol diisostearate and neopentyl glycol dicaprylate.

2. Replace the paragraph bridging pages 45 and 46 with the following paragraph:

As consistency regulators there come into consideration especially fatty alcohols or hydroxy fatty alcohols having from 12 to 22 carbon atoms and preferably from 16 to 18 carbon atoms, and in addition partial glycerides, fatty acids and hydroxy fatty acids. Preference is given to a combination of such substances with alkyl-oligoglucosides and/or fatty acid N-methylglucamides of identical chain length and/or polyglycerol poly-12-hydroxystearates. Suitable thickeners include, for example, Aerosil types (hydrophilic silicic acids), polysaccharides, especially xanthan gum, guar-guar, agar-agar, alginates and Tyloses, carboxymethyl cellulose and hydroxymethyl cellulose, also higher molecular weight polyethylene glycol mono- and di-esters of fatty acids, polyacrylates (e.g. CARBOPOL Carbopols® from Goodrich or SYNTHALENS Synthalens® from Sigma), polyacrylamides, polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylpyrrolidone, surfactants, for example ethoxylated fatty acid glycerides, esters of fatty acids with polyols, for example pentaerythritol or trimethylolpropane, fatty alcohol ethoxylates with restricted homologue distribution and alkyl-oligoglucosides as well as electrolytes, such as sodium chloride or ammonium chloride.

3. Replace the second paragraph on page 46 with the following paragraph:

Suitable cationic polymers are, for example, cationic cellulose derivatives, for example a quaternised hydroxymethyl cellulose obtainable under the name POLYMER~~Polymer~~ JR 400® from Amerchol, cationic starches, copolymers of diallylammonium salts and acrylamides, quaternised vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl imidazole polymers, for example LUVIQUAT~~Luviquat~~® (BASF), condensation products of polyglycols and amines, quaternised collagen polypeptides, for example lauryldimonium hydroxypropyl hydrolyzed collagen (LAMEQUAT~~Lamequat~~®/Grünau), quaternised wheat polypeptides, polyethyleneimine, cationic silicone polymers, for example amidomethicones, copolymers of adipic acid and dimethylaminohydroxypropyldiethylenetriamine (CARTARETINS~~Cartaretins~~®/Sandoz), copolymers of acrylic acid with dimethyldiallylammonium chloride (MERQUAT~~Merquat~~® 550/Chemviron), polyaminopolyamides, as described, for example, in FR-A-2 252 840, and the crosslinked water-soluble polymers thereof, cationic chitin derivatives, for example quaternised chitosan, optionally distributed in microcrystalline form; condensation products of dihaloalkyls, for example dibromobutane, with bisdialkylamines, for example bisdimethylamino-1,3-propane, cationic guar gum, for example JAGUAR~~Jaguar~~® C-17, JAGUAR~~Jaguar~~® C-16 from Celanese, quaternised ammonium salt polymers, for example MIRAPOL~~Mirapol~~® A-15, MIRAPOL~~Mirapol~~® AD-1, MIRAPOL~~Mirapol~~® AZ-1 from Miranol.

4. Replace the paragraph bridging pages 47 and 48 with the following paragraph:

As deodorising active ingredients there come into consideration, for example, antiperspirants, for example aluminium chlorohydrates, which are colourless hygroscopic crystals that deliquesce readily in air and form aqueous aluminium chloride solutions when concentrated by evaporation. Aluminium chlorohydrate is used in the production of anti-perspirant and deodorant preparations and presumably acts by partially closing the sweat glands as a result of protein and/or polysaccharide precipitation (see J. Soc. Cosm. Chem. 24, 281 (1973)). Under the trade mark LOCRON~~Lecron~~® of Hoechst AG, Frankfurt (FRG), there is available commercially, for example, an aluminium chlorohydrate corresponding to the formula $Al_2(OH)_5Cl \times 2.5 H_2O$, the use of which is especially preferred (see J. Pharm. Pharmacol. 26, 531 (1975)). Besides the chlorohydrates it is also possible to use aluminium hydroxyacetates and acidic aluminium/zirconium salts. Esterase inhibitors may be added as further deodorising active ingredients. Such inhibitors are preferably trialkyl citrates, such as trimethyl citrate,

tripropyl citrate, triisopropyl citrate, tributyl citrate and especially triethyl citrate (HYDAGENHydagen® CAT, Henkel KGaA, Düsseldorf/FRG), which inhibit enzyme activity and hence reduce odour formation. It is likely that the cleavage of the citric acid ester releases the free acid which lowers the pH value on the skin to such an extent that the enzymes are inhibited. Further substances that come into consideration as esterase inhibitors are sterol sulfates or phosphates, for example lanosterol, cholesterol, campesterol, stigmasterol and sitosterol sulfate or phosphate, dicarboxylic acids and esters thereof, for example glutaric acid, glutaric acid monoethyl ester, glutaric acid diethyl ester, adipic acid, adipic acid monoethyl ester, adipic acid diethyl ester, malonic acid and malonic acid diethyl ester and hydroxycarboxylic acids and esters thereof, for example citric acid, malic acid, tartaric acid or tartaric acid diethyl ester. Antibacterial active ingredients that influence the germ flora and kill or inhibit the growth of sweat-decomposing bacteria can likewise be present in the preparations (especially in stick preparations). Examples thereof include chitosan, phenoxyethanol, chlorhexidine gluconate and 4-(2-tert-butyl-5-methylphenoxy)-phenol.

5. Replace the second paragraph under Example 6 on page 58 with the following paragraph:

The following soap ~~compositionseempositionw~~ were used:

- a) soap containing 0.3 % compound of formula (3)
- b) control soap containing (without active ingredients)
- c) control soap containing 0.3% of compound of formula (FW-22)
- d) soap with Immediate White (0.3% of compound of formula (FW-22) and 0.3% of the compound of formula (3).